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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."--Washington.

VOL. LI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1851.

NO. 25.

Choir Poetry.

I'm of the Band that Till the Land.

I'm of the band that till the land,
And draw from earth her store;
Right happy indeed the life we lead,
While others are pursuing o'er.
Many there are, in riches, far
Surpassing the farmer's purse,
Whilst our pursuits may yield more fruits
Yet often produce much worse.
We envy not the statesman's lot,
Still claiming to be wise;
Nor his rights for glory's prizes,
At some untimely price.
No lack we have of bustling men,
Nor leaveless toils and pains;
All we possess without reprieve
While laboring at the loom.
The faithful field is bounteous yield,
A rich reward for toil;
Be ours the trade for till the soil,
And deeply plough the soil.
We walk abroad o'er carpet sod,
And flow'ers bloom on our feet;
While others are toiling in the field,
And a barefoot path must meet.
To all it gives the means to live,
As brother sows his seed;
And thus fulfill the law of God,
That bids us love each other.
Oh! to see the farmer's face,
To see his life and joy;
To see his wife and children,
To see his life and joy.
To see his wife and children,
To see his life and joy.

A WAKING THOUGHT.

Home gently to the arms of rest
Thy sleep's a mystery, and
A prayer half heard in the night,
And meekly folded hands,
How sweet to close the weary eye
Upon a world of care,
And lose in calm forgetfulness
The storm of life's war.
From brief oblivion, like the day
Fresh suns beam down,
The soul, exulting, wakes to sing,
As in life's early morn.
Shakes off the drowsy dream from her wings,
Sours to her native air,
As all unconscious of her dawn,
The fatter soul to wear.
Thus gently to the arms of Death,
My soul let me depart;
Unlink my chain, and let my breath
Flow out, flow out in prayer.
Thus may I, from my long sleep,
Start into being new,
And onward to eternity
My glorious path pursue!

Miscellaneous.

Dreams and Dreaming.

Dreams were once believed to have a supernatural origin; and interpreters of visions were common at that period. Among many savage tribes this idea of dreaming still prevails. Weak-minded people, in civilized society, not unfrequently hold the same opinion. We need not say, however, that all such notions of visions are superstitious and ridiculous.
The true origin of dreaming is to be sought principally in physical causes. A healthy person is little apt to dream. Vigorous, though not excessive exercise during the day, a good digestion, and a mind free from care, are the surest preventives of dreams. But when the intellect has been overworked, when the stomach is filled to repletion, and when the veins are consumed by fever, then visions haunt the sleep, often of the most horrible character. Lying on the back induces dreams, with many persons. Not suppers just before retiring, are almost sure to cause dreams. Anger, in the evening, is another certain provocative of visions, mostly of a troubled character. It is rare, however, that persons dream when they wish to, or, on the contrary, the effort to dream seems to prevent dreaming altogether.

Purely physical causes appear to exercise the greatest influence in producing dreams. Dr. James Gregory records, that having retired to bed with a jug of hot water at his feet, he dreamed of a battle of Rorke's Drift, in the Crimea. We have ourselves dreamed of suffering from intense cold, in Arctic regions, and waking up, discovered that we had thrown off the bed clothes in our sleep, and a similar incident is told by Dr. Gregory also. Dr. Reid relates of himself, that the drawing of a blister on his head had been disturbed, he dreamed that he had fallen into the hands of North American Indians, and undergone the process of scalping. In all these cases the visions were evidently suggested by sensations received by the body, and conveyed, through the medium of the nerves, to the mind. There are some persons, who may be made to dream, by whispering in their ear. A curious case of this kind is told by Dr. Abernethy, of an officer, who was made, in this way, to dream, that he had a squirrel ending in a duck; and, on another occasion, that he had fallen overboard from a ship at sea and was pursued by a shark. Sometimes, from the same causes, numbers of persons will have the same vision. Thus a whole regiment of soldiers, sleeping in a monastery which became filled with soldiers, dreamed that a black dog had jumped on their breasts, and similar visions arose in alarm. The creature of the day frequently exercises an influence over dreams. Dr. Baile relates that once, after riding thirty miles in a high wind, he passed a night full of terrible visions. Franklin often dreamed, at night, of affairs in which he had been engaged during the day, and occasionally obtained valuable hints in this manner. We

ourselves are acquainted with a novelist, who dreamed, in a single night, the outline of a whole fiction. Dr. Johnson once had a contest of wit, in a vision, with some other person, and records that he was much mortified because his opponent had the better of him. Coleridge dreamed an entire poem in an hour's sleep in an alcove, but could only remember a portion of it on awaking, which he wrote down and published under the title of "Kubla Kahn." Voltaire, La Fontaine, and other poets also narrate the fact of having composed verses in sleep. Condorcet, frequently, on retiring with a calculation unfinished, completed it in his sleep, so that, on awaking, he had only to write it down from memory. In all these cases the sleep is imperfect. The over-fatigued brain refuses entire repose, but continues working at intervals. Such slumbers, of course, are comparatively unrefreshing.

In dreaming, time seems, as it were, to exist. Visions, that seem to continue for years, frequently take place in a minute. Dr. Abernethy relates a story of a man, who, if he fell from a sitting posture during sleep, would dream of enduring almost endless sufferings. A servant accordingly always watched, while he slept, to raise him up if he fell over; and frequently, in the second of time that the servant was occupied in restoring him to his sitting posture, the invalid would, in dreams, undergo days of excruciating torture. Dr. Quincey, the opium eater, says, that while under the influence of that drug, he would sometimes seem to live a century or a hundred years in one night. On one occasion he dreamt that he was transformed into a Chinese idol, and remained, for centuries, in a temple amid the most hideous objects. Dr. Macleod relates, that, in a dream, he made a voyage to Calcutta where he remained several days, and returning by the overland route, visited the Cataracts of the Nile, Cairo, and the Pyramids. We have ourselves often dreamed, which seemed to endure for months or even years; and we suppose there are hundreds of persons whose experience has been similar.

There are a few cases on record in which human life has been prophetic dreams, that is, have dreamed of events which have afterwards happened. Well authenticated visions of this character are, however, extremely rare; and perhaps do not occur once in a million of dreams. They may be set down, therefore, as coincidences. To give them a deeper significance we have no warrant in either philosophy or religion.

Changes in the Climate of Europe.
Those who have read the ancient with attention, conclude that the degrees of cold are at this time much less severe than they were formerly. The rivers in Gaul, namely, the Loire and the Rhone, were regularly frozen over every year, so that very frequently whole armies with their carriages and baggage could march over them. Even the Rhine froze at Rome; and Juvenal says, positively, that it was requisite to break the ice in winter, in order to come at the water of the river. Many passages in Horace suppose the streets of Rome to be full of ice and snow. Ovid assures us that the Black Sea was frozen annually, and appeals for the truth of the statement to the governor of the province, whose name he mentions. He also relates several circumstances concerning that climate which at present agree only with Norway and Sweden. The first of these is, that the rivers of Gaul, the Rhone, and the Danube, were full of ice, in like manner as now the forests of the North. The northern part of Spain was little inhabited for the same cause. In Gaul, Germany, and Pannonia, and in the north of Italy, the winters were so severe, that the ground was covered with snow the greatest part of the year, being incapable of producing olives, grapes, and most other fruits. It is easy to convince that the forest being cleared away, the face of the country cultivated, and the marshy places drained, the most exhalations which generate cold must be considerably lessened, and that the rays of the sun must have a freer access to warm the earth. The same thing has happened in North America, since the Europeans have entered there for settlement. The history of the North American continent is so full of evidence, that it is not too much to say, that the climate is now much warmer than it was formerly.

What was the cause of this? In the first place, the clearing of the forests, and the draining of the marshes, and the cultivation of the land, have all contributed to the same result. The sun's rays, which were formerly intercepted by the forests and marshes, now reach the ground, and warm it. The air, which was formerly stagnant, now circulates, and carries off the cold vapors. The result is, that the climate is now much warmer than it was formerly.

The most striking proof of this is, that the rivers of Gaul, the Rhone, and the Danube, are no longer frozen over every year. The forests have been cleared away, and the marshes drained. The result is, that the climate is now much warmer than it was formerly. The sun's rays, which were formerly intercepted by the forests and marshes, now reach the ground, and warm it. The air, which was formerly stagnant, now circulates, and carries off the cold vapors. The result is, that the climate is now much warmer than it was formerly.

Curious Fact.

A young man in the township of Warsaw, Genesee county, New York, was engaged in cutting wood; and in felling a tree it became entangled in the branches of another tree. While endeavoring to disentangle the tree and being it to the ground, it suddenly fell; and splitting at the butt, he was caught by the foot, and thus suspended with his head downward. In this condition he cried for help, until his voice was gone, and his strength well nigh exhausted. His axe had fallen, and he could barely touch the end of the helve with his finger. He labored to reach it, but it was all in vain. Could he but get that, he would extricate himself. But alas! it was beyond his reach. What was he to do? He had cried for help until his voice was gone, and his strength well nigh exhausted. His axe had fallen, and he could barely touch the end of the helve with his finger. He labored to reach it, but it was all in vain. Could he but get that, he would extricate himself. But alas! it was beyond his reach. 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Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Adjourned meeting of the Managers of the Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of D. A. Buxner, Esq., in Gettysburg, on MONDAY NEXT, (21st) at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The Managers are—Joseph Fink, Peter Diehl, Robert M. Curry, Jacob Griest, Wm. Gardner, John Hanes, Andrew Heintzelman, Samuel Miller, Alex. R. Stevenson, Henry A. Pickering, David A. Buehler, John Musselman, Jr., Joseph R. Henry, Bernard Hildebrand, John Busby, Jacob King, Wm. B. Wilson, Amos Levee, A. B. Kurtz, Joel R. Danner, Jacob Rappeneberger.

April 14.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HANOVER BRANCH RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

The Stockholders of the "Hanover Branch Railroad Company," are hereby notified that they are required to pay

FIVE DOLLARS,

on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the 3d day of May next, to the undersigned, at the office of the "Hanover Savings Institution."

The Stockholders, residing in Petersburg and vicinity, are authorized to pay their subscriptions to WILLIAM GARDNER, merchant, in Petersburg; those in Littlestown and vicinity, to HENRY SUMNER, merchant, in Littlestown; and those in Gettysburg and vicinity, to JOHN H. McCLELLAN, at the Bank of Gettysburg.

Certificates of Stock, signed by the President and Treasurer, will be left to the above named persons, who will deliver them to the Stockholders. It is the intention of the Board to require monthly payments of Five Dollars on each share of stock, until all is paid.

By order of the Board,
JACOB FORNEY, Pres't pro tem.
M. E. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

April 7.

THE PREJUDICES OVERCOME.

THERE is one thing certain, that the prejudices which have so long existed in the minds of many persons, against Ready-made Clothing, have been almost entirely overcome in this community by the positive proof furnished by MARCUS SAMSON to those who have been dealing with him, that Clothing can be procured at his establishment of the best qualities and at infinitely lower prices than can be had anywhere else. He has shown that he can sell his ready-made clothing for less than the natural cost of the material of which they are made. His mode of buying and laying in goods is such that he can sell, and he defies all competition, no matter in what place, County or State. It is hardly necessary to say a word more. His friends and customers are convinced that they can save money by buying from him. He sells for cash, and has but one price. He never asks more than what he means to take. His object is not to make as much as he can out of a customer who may favor him with a call. His aim is always to make honest bargains by which he may procure permanent customers. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that he does this by success in getting a man down who saves something. It is not so. A person who is in the habit of permitting himself to be jeweled down, is always prepared for it by asking more than he wishes to take. The one-price system is the only proper and correct mode of dealing. One gentleman will then get his clothing as cheap as the other. I invite the attention of my friends and the public generally to my stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just opened, and guarantee that they will find it to their advantage to deal with both goods and prices. My stock consists of a general assortment of all descriptions, sizes and qualities, together with an assortment of Jewels, Pistols, Guitars, Violins, Accordions, a few Carpet Bags, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, a few Gothic Bells and thirty-hour Clocks, a few large Looking-Glasses, and a variety of other articles. I thank my friends and customers for their past patronage and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

My stock has no equal in good second-hand Piano, and an excellent Sewing Machine and Sewing Machine and carpet use—both of which will be disposed of very low.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Gettysburg, April 7.

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company have declared a Dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents on each share of the Capital Stock, to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 2d of April—at York, by PHILIP SMYGER, Treasurer—at Gettysburg, by

GEO. SWOPE, Asst. Treasurer.

April 7.

Washington Independent Guards!

YOUNG men will parade at the house of GEORGE SWOPE, on Monday the 5th of May next, at 10 o'clock, precisely, in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order. Also at the same time and place, they will be elected held for non-commissioned officers.

By order of the Captain,
GEORGE D. EYSTER, O. S.

April 14.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of MICHAEL DILLON, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and settle, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH DILLON, Ex'r.

April 14.

NOTICE.

Estate of Catharine Miller, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CATHARINE MILLER, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, in said county, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. S. HAMILTON, Adm'r.

March 31.

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Crabs, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of PETER CRABS, late of German township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Carroll county, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH BAUMGARTNER, Adm'r.

March 17.

NOTICE.

Estate of Conrad Sheely, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CONRAD SHEELY, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Tyrone township, in said county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN ECKENRODE, Adm'r.

April 7.

NOTICE.

Estate of Hugh Black, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of HUGH BLACK, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg township, in said county, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WILLIAM BLACK, Adm'r.

April 7.

SCHOOL APPROPRIATION.

THE attention of the Boards of School Directors of the different townships in Adams county, is directed to the annexed statement of the amount of School funds to which each township is entitled out of the State Treasury, for the year 1852.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. AUGUSTINBAUGH, Clerk.

April 14.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HANNOVER, 2

To the Commissioners of Adams County:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the thirty-second section of an act, entitled "An Act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by Common Schools," passed the 7th day of April, 1849, I herewith transmit to you a statement of the amount to which every district in your county is entitled, out of the annual appropriation of \$200,000, for the year 1852, as follows:

Districts.	Amount.
Butler	\$116 92
Berwick	77 42
Conowingo	73 86
Cumberland	105 86
Franklin	137 85
Freedom	41 47
Germany	100 72
Gettysburg	178 14
Hamilton	101 91
Hamiltonburg	133 32
Hampton	92 23
Huntington	150 37
Latimore	93 61
Liberty	61 62
Menallen	131 33
Mountjoy	105 46
Mountpleasant	144 96
Oxford	73 07
Reading	116 52
Straban	129 16
Tyrone	76 63
Union	85 50

Respectfully yours,
A. L. RUSSELL,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

A CARD.

THE Summer Session of the NEW-ORFORD COLLEGIATE AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE, for 1851, will open in its various branches, on Monday the 14th of April next, and continue till the 1st of October following.

Prices of tuition as heretofore, viz: \$10 in the Collegiate, and \$20 in the Medical Department; payment in advance. (No extra charges.) For Pupils from a distance the Principal will, if desired, procure board, washing and mending, in respectable houses, for \$75 per annum, payment quarterly in advance.

Parents and Guardians, who wish their sons or wards to receive a thorough education, without endangering their physical or moral health, are invited to come and examine the Institution personally, since the evidence of our own eyes is more to be relied upon than on any other.

M. D. G. PFEIFFER, M. D. Principal.
New-Orford Institute, March 24.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, under the direction of M. A. G. WALLACE, will be re-opened on Monday the 2d of September, and continue in two sessions of five months each, until the last of June—leaving July and August for vacation, instead of May and October.

TERMS.—Ten Dollars per session of five months, with extra charges for the Languages, Drawing and Fancy-work. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, till the end of the session; and no deductions from the price will be made, except for time lost by the Teacher, or protracted illness of the pupils.

REFERENCES TO
Rev. Dr. Kraus, John B. McPherson,
Rev. Dr. Schmucker, Robert G. Harper,
Rev. Dr. Baugher, Dr. D. Horner,
Rev. R. Johnson, Hon. M. M. Cleary,
Professor Jacobs, J. A. Thompson,
Professor Steover, J. B. Danner,
Dr. D. Gilbert, D. M. Smyser.

Sept. 2.

NOTICE.

THE account of William Bittner, Executor of Joseph Bittner, Trustee of GEORGE B. BITTNER, Lunatic, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, the said Court has appointed Monday the 21st day of April next, for the confirmation and allowance of said Account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

By the Court,
JOHN PICKING, Procl'y.

Prothonotary's Office,
Gettysburg, March 3, 1851.

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves to be indebted to me over one year, are hereby requested to pay up immediately, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All who owe me wood or other trade, will please take notice that I will not receive it, unless delivered in one year from the date of the contract. If the above is not complied with, the Cash will be required.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 16.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN STONE & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silks, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods,
No. 45, South Second street, Philadelphia.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE subscriber has just returned from City with a new and full supply of
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
of all kinds, prices, and styles, which will be sold cheap. "Remember my Store for providing for the 'face extreme'."—the head and feet—two downs below the Post Office. My stock is the largest and best selected ever opened in this market. Call and see.

W. W. PAXTON.

Oct. 7.

TIN WARE! TIN WARE!

THE subscriber has on hand at his Tin Ware Establishment, in Chambersburg street, opposite the Post Office, a Large Assortment of TIN WARE, which he will sell on moderate terms. Call and see.

GEO. E. BUEHLER.

March 10.

PORTE MONNAIES—new styles for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Call and see. For sale by
KELLER KURTZ.

June 17.

BOOKSELLERS.

Country Merchants and Teachers.

WE respectfully request the attention of all school teachers, SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS or BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER and WINDOW SHADES, to our superior facilities for supplying at unusually low rates, for cash or approved credit, every article pertaining to our business.

A long and active experience warrants us in saying that we can offer inducements to purchasers, equalled by few—rivalled by none.

We earnestly ask an examination of our mode of conducting business, believing if an experiment is made, it will be found for the interest of those desiring goods in our line to continue operating with us.

Our stock is at all seasons large, and selected with particular reference to the wants of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the near trade generally.

Orders by mail or otherwise despatched promptly and at the lowest rates known in any market.

At the lowest price given for RAGS in cash.

PECK & BLISS,
North-east Corner of Third and Arch sts.,
Philadelphia.

March 3.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County.

A T the solicitation of a number of citizens, I offer myself to offer myself to you as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be thankful for your support.

J. J. BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, Feb. 17.

Clerk of the Courts.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me in the last canvass for County Officers, I again announce myself as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Courts, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be thankful for your support.

DANIEL MINNIGH.

Latimore township, Jan. 13.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND PIANO.

Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 15.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE delinquent Stockholders of the Waynesboro', Greenestee and Mercersburg Turnpike Road Company, notice is hereby given to those whose names are hereto attached, their heirs and representatives, that under the provision of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Shares of Stock standing on the books of the Company, in the name of each delinquent Stockholder, as designated below, if not paid up, in full, to George H. Davidson, Treasurer, at Greenestee, on or before the 20th day of October, A. D. 1851, will then be forfeited to the Company.

No. Shares.	Am't.	Am't paid.	Am't unpaid.
William Huston,	5 \$500.00	\$407.50	\$247.50
John Gerhart,	5 500.00	25.00	1272.50
Jacob Angle,	5 500.00	476.67	523.33
Baltzer G. Goll,	3 300.00	15.15	765.33
George Horstman,	10 1000.00	181.80	2192.77
Hugh Garven,	2 200.00	30.20	451.80
James I. Huston,	4 400.00	229.41	465.21
John Beatty,	5 500.00	241.66	692.35
John Kohler,	4 400.00	40.40	963.72
David Angle,	3 300.00	15.15	765.33
Elizabeth Reed,	11 1100.00	62.79	729.00
David Hammond,	2 200.00	75.75	300.99
Frederick Holsinger,	2 200.00	30.30	454.79
John Scott,	10 1000.00	50.50	2544.66
Archibald Rankin,	5 500.00	33.33	416.77
John Olin,	5 500.00	348.55	405.35
Andrew Hartman,	2 200.00	25.25	305.93
Ed. Skinner's heirs,	6 600.00	440.55	427.32
Simon Pecker,	4 400.00	43.43	955.60
Wm. M. Marshall,	3 300.00	31.82	247.47
John Shaffer,	10 1000.00	207.56	2121.03
Peter Hawbecker,	2 200.00	96.93	40.33
Mathias Young,	2 200.00	184.95	54.75
Peter Elliott,	2 200.00	478.75	397.66
Frederick Goyer,	2 200.00	51.51	608.83
Sam'l F. Johnston,	2 200.00	10.10	988.92
Thomas Westby,	2 200.00	99.99	450.74
Ludwick Gerigau,	1 100.00	95.80	8.57
John Lambert,	3 300.00	241.51	156.75
George Bardsoll,	3 300.00	241.51	156.75
John Huber,	1 100.00	10.10	210.93
Adam Cook,	3 300.00	41.07	232.93
John Flanagan,	1 100.00	95.71	806.94
Christian Mack,	4 400.00	45.17	124.81
James Getty,	2 200.00	131.30	184.11
D. L. Stoner, of A. D.	2 200.00	150.00	120.38

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County.

A T the solicitation of a number of citizens, I offer myself to offer myself to you as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be thankful for your support.

J. J. BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, Feb. 17.

Clerk of the Courts.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me in the last canvass for County Officers, I again announce myself as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Courts, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be thankful for your support.

DANIEL MINNIGH.

Latimore township, Jan. 13.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

DANIEL PLANK.

Menallen township, Jan. 27.

Register and Recorder.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for the Office of Register and Recorder. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be grateful for your kindness.

WM. F. WALTER.

Butler township, Jan. 27.

Register and Recorder.

To my Fellow Voters of Adams County.

I respectfully present myself to your consideration, and that of the Whig County Convention, for nomination as a candidate for the Office of Register and Recorder of Adams County, with due deference solicit your interest and votes.

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.

Conowingo township, Jan. 27.

Register and Recorder.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER and RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

JAMES MILHENNY.

Mountjoy township, Jan. 27.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.—FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

W. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned gratefully acknowledges the liberal support extended to him in the last canvass for COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully announces to his friends and fellow-citizens of the County, that he will be a candidate for that office at the next election—subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. If nominated and elected, his best efforts will be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

COUNTY TREASURER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be so favored as to obtain the nomination and be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention,) and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Jan. 29.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County.

I offer myself to the Citizens of Adams county, as an independent Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, and respectfully solicit their support. Should they confer the office upon me, I shall be thankful, and endeavor to do its duties with faithfulness and impartiality.

ISAAC NEELY.

Freedom township, Jan. 29.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the support extended to me in the last canvass for the Sheriffalty, and encouraged by the representation of friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be fortunate enough to be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

DANIEL MINNIGH.

Latimore township, Jan. 13.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND PIANO.

Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 15.

LOCUST GROVE STEAM MILL.

Two Miles Southwest of Littlestown, in Germany Township, Adams County.

THIS establishment is now in full operation and calculated to do all kinds of Grinding upon the shortest notice and in the very best manner. Farmers and others wanting grinding done, especially in time of low water, will please call at this Establishment, where they can be accommodated at all times.

STEAM MILL.

is close by and in connection with the large FLOURING MILL, and together are calculated to do a large amount of work. A PLASTER MILL and CLOVER MILL are in connection with this establishment, and Sweing can now be done at all times. Constantly on hand and for sale.

AT THE MILLS,

wholesale and retail, Family and Superfine Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn and Buckwheat Flour, warranted superior. A large lot of clovered Rye, Corn, Oats, Mixtures, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuffs, &c., to be had at all times at fair prices.

GROUND PLASTER.

on hand at all times, for sale or exchange for unground. Those persons engaged in the Flour and Feed business can be accommodated at all times on the shortest notice, either with the Flour and Feed manufactured, or by having their own grain ground.

THIS establishment has been erected at heavy expense for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood, and will be carried on by first-rate.

EXPERIENCED MILLERS.

The undersigned therefore respectfully solicits the patronage of the surrounding country. Farmers may rest assured of having their grinding and all other work done at either of the Mills, in the very best manner, and at all times upon short notice. Persons going to the establishment from a distance can at all times, and particularly in a dry season, when the streams are low and water scarce, by waiting a short time, take their grain home with them manufactured as they may wish. Those that bring plaster in the stone can at all times receive and take with them ground plaster in exchange.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Locust Grove, Sept. 9.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THIS establishment will now be carried on by T. WARREN & SON, who take pleasure in being able to announce to their friends and the public generally that they have constantly on hand a very great variety of

HOLLOWWARE & STOVES.

including Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles &c.; Common Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAY.

To Farmers they would say, they have on hand an excellent assortment of

Farming Implements, consisting of the renowned Saylor Ploughs, Woodcock's & Witherspoon's D. Warren's Patent Windmill, Straw-cutters, &c.

BLACKSMITHING.

is carried on by the best of workmen. They will still carry on the

BOOT & SHOE

Shop, in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent material, the nearest fits and best work will be made.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles, with a great many others not named, will be furnished as cheap, in Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had anywhere else.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, April 29.

J. LAWRENCE HILL, M. D.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

JAMES G. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 10.

WM. B. McQUELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M. Chittan, Esq.

Dec. 25.

D. McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M. Conoughy, Esq., deceased.

By R. M. Conoughy, his associate promptly to his business.

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and endeavor to relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

By R. M. Conoughy, his associate promptly to his business.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

and will be prepared to execute all orders in his line of business with promptness and at reasonable prices. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to fit.

J. H. SKELLY.

CITY HOTEL.

No. 41 and 43 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber begs leave to state that he has thoroughly refitted and improved the above Establishment, in a manner unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Country.

The location of the City Hotel is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City, for



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:
Monday, April 28th, 1851.

An Apprentice to learn
The Printing business, will be taken at this Office. None need apply but such as are active, and of steady habits.—An early application is desired.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Whig voters of the several Townships in Adams county, are requested to assemble at the places of holding their Borough and Township elections, on Saturday the 24th day of May next, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M., of that day, and select Two Delegates to represent them respectively in a COUNTY CONVENTION, which is hereby called to assemble at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 28th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate and present candidates to be supported at the approaching Election for the several offices to be filled at that Election; also to appoint Delegates to represent Adams County in the State Convention to be held at Lancaster in June next.

By a resolution of the County Committee, no delegate in the County Convention is to be placed on the Ticket they nominate, as a candidate; and all votes taken in selecting candidates will be void.

By order of the Committee.

A. L. STEVENSON, CLK.

April 22, 1851.

The Rev. Mr. McGINLEY, for many years the esteemed pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in Path Valley, Franklin county, has resigned his charge on account of the infirmities of old age.

The Rev. Dr. JUNKIN, of New Jersey, it is now said, has accepted the call tendered to him by the Presbyterian congregation of Chambersburg, to become their pastor.

The Rev. Thos. K. Beecher had been elected Pastor of the Associate Reformed Church (late Rev. Dr. Duncan's) of Baltimore. But it since having been ascertained that Mr. Beecher entertained opinions on the subject of slavery at variance with those held by the people and supported by the laws of Maryland, the members and pew-holders of the Church had a meeting, and adopted a resolution, by a very large vote, recalling the invitation.

Death of Archbishop Eccleston.

The Right Reverend SAMUEL ECCLESTON, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore, died at the Court of the Visitation, in Georgetown, on Tuesday evening last, after a painful and protracted illness. He was born in Kent County, Md., on the 27th June, 1801, and was consequently within a few months of being fifty years of age. He was consecrated as Archbishop on the 14th of Sept. 1854, in the 34th year of his age. His remains were taken to Baltimore on Thursday, on which occasion there were the most imposing ceremonies. The funeral services were to take place on Saturday last. He was universally beloved.

Death of Gen. Brady.

The first notice of the death of this aged veteran was premature; but it has now taken place. He died on the 15th inst. at his residence in Detroit, of the injuries received by the fall from his carriage. He was nearly 83 years of age. He entered the service of the U. S. in 1792, and received his first commission as ensign under the hand of Gen. Washington. He served with Gen. Wayne in his renowned Indian campaign; and was in active service during the war of 1812, during which he was promoted to the office of Colonel. His private life was free from reproach, and he died universally lamented.

Death of Commodore Barron.

Another veteran officer of the Navy has gone to his rest. Com. James Barron died at his residence in Norfolk on Monday evening last, in the 83rd year of his age. He was the senior officer of the Navy—and was 55 years in the service. He has not, however, been on duty at sea since 1807, in which year he commanded the American frigate Chesapeake at the unfortunate encounter with the British frigate Leopard, which came near involving the United States in war with England. He killed, it will be remembered, Com. Decatur in a duel, for a slight cast upon him by Decatur about the Chesapeake affair. He is represented to have been a man of noble and excellent character.

The steamer Prometheus arrived at New York on the 18th from Chagres, with 260 passengers. The New Orleans had arrived at Panama with \$600,000 in gold, the Northern with \$800,000, and the Antelope with \$600,000, which was all at Chagres, when the Prometheus sailed. Lynch law appears to prevail in California. Two men, who gave their names as James Baxter, of Maine, and Charles Simmons, of Mass., were hung by the populace on Cannons river, on the 8th ult., for horse-stealing. There had been a continuation of robberies and outrages upon the Isthmus. The city of Nevada has been totally destroyed by fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. One hundred and fifty houses were burnt, and the loss is estimated at one million of dollars.

Miss Elizabeth Sullivan was dangerously burned at Philadelphia, Tuesday, by the upsetting of a champagne bottle.

Selling Liquor on the Sabbath.

At the Court of Quarter Sessions last week, the Grand Inquest of Adams county made a presentment on the subject of selling Liquor on the Sabbath, which will be found in another column, having been directed by the Court to be published, in connection with the law relative thereto. The Court, in strong language, commended the action of the Grand Jury, and announced their determination hereafter to refuse to license any house where liquor may be sold on the Sabbath day. The following sketch of Judge DURKEE's remarks upon the subject have been politely furnished to us by our neighbor of the "Star." They will meet with a hearty response from every lover of good order, morality and religion.

He (Judge DURKEE) spoke in strong terms of commendation of the moral sense of the Grand Jury, as evinced in thus noting a great public evil, involving a violation of positive law, and the feelings of a moral and religious community, the influence of which are so corrupting and demoralizing, and expressed a determination to use all proper means for its suppression.—He remarked that if it was at any time innocent or proper to indulge in the use of strong drink, it could never be so on the holy Sabbath—that it could never fit the mind for sober, moral, and religious reflection and self-examination—that it could never fit a person for pious meditation, for prayer, or for a seat in the sanctuary of God; but that it was a profanation of the Sabbath—unprofitable to all, displeasing and offensive to the virtuous and the good, and sinful in the sight of Heaven. He supposed the sale of liquor in public houses on Sundays, was often the result of thoughtlessness or carelessness, than of bad intention—that the long neglected Act of Assembly inhibiting it (passed more than an hundred years ago) seemed scarcely to be known, or, if known, poorly regarded as obsolete—that there was nothing in the terms of the license to prohibit it—and that in doing what had so long been done by others, without molestation or complaint, the keepers of public taverns were probably in most cases unconscious of the extent of the offence. Under this view, the Court would direct the communication of the Grand Jury, as well as the act of Assembly, to be published, with a hope that the practice, being thus solemnly rebuked and condemned, would at once be given up by all respectable men; and if any should be found still to persist in it, the Court would, in future, feel itself compelled to refuse their applications for license.

York County Treasurer.

The investigation of the accounts of the late Treasurer of York county, has been closed. It appears that his defalcation to the County, or rather roguery, turns out to the tune of about \$4,000, besides \$2,000 to the State—making \$6,000 in all, in little more than one year's service! His sureties, we understand, are perfectly able to meet the defalcation—so that the County and State will lose nothing, except probably the expenses of the investigation.

The cars commenced running on the new Conestoga bridge, near Lancaster, on Monday last, and there is now an uninterrupted communication. It has been rebuilt very quickly—there having been only ten days actual labor. It is 1450 feet in length, and has eleven piers, some of which are 70 feet high.

Mr. Emanuel Powell, living near Voganville, Lancaster county, was killed on Wednesday last, by the kick of a horse which he was driving in a wagon. He leaves a wife and seven or eight children.

Mr. John Masterton, of Lancaster, known as a contractor of turpentine roads, was thrown from his horse, on Friday evening week, on the Columbia Turnpike, about two miles from Lancaster, and so much injured that he died the next morning.

Mrs. Keller, wife of Samuel Keller, of Warrington township, York county, died very suddenly on the night of the 16th inst. She was sitting at her spinning wheel half past 9 o'clock, in her usual good health and cheerfulness, when she retired to bed; a little before 11, her husband was awakened by a strange rattling in her throat—he shook her and called the children, but before he could get them to her bedside, she was dead. She leaves a large family.

The loss of property at Boston and vicinity by the great storm of week before last, is estimated at a million of dollars! Many lives were lost, vessels wrecked, and the land of destruction seemed mad with rage. A catalogue of the damages fills two columns of the Boston Bee. A number of the streets in Boston were from two to three feet under water. The damage to vessels on the coast is said to have been unprecedented.

The overland emigration to California, Oregon, &c., this year, will be very large. Ten thousand Mormons will leave Council Bluffs and vicinity for the Salt Lake settlements and Oregon. Quite a number of families from Illinois and other Western States are preparing to make the journey also.

The St. Augustine, Florida, Herald states that sugar is destined to be the great staple of the State, the climate and quality of the soil giving it peculiar advantages beyond any other portion of the United States. The trade in moss, bemp, arrow root, and the orange and lemon, has also become of much importance.

The Kent County Massacre.

A man named Thomas Drummond, was arrested in Cecil county, Md., about the 1st of March, on suspicion of having been connected with the horrid murder of the Couden family in Kent county, Md. He made a confession a few days ago, in which he charges five men named Murphy, Shelton, Ford, Sills and Taylor, as having committed the bloody outrage; that he had no hand in the matter himself, but had a knowledge of the conspiracy before the deed was committed. The only object of the band was plunder, and he intimates that if some of the Couden family had not escaped and given the alarm, it was their intention to have followed up the work of plunder and blood, and that other families would have been massacred the same night. Four of those implicated have been arrested; and the officers are in pursuit of the fifth.—Webster, the uncle, seems not to be implicated in the affair by the confession of Drummond.

Another Congressman Dead!

Judge Bullard, whig, a Representative from Louisiana in Congress, died at New Orleans on the 19th inst. He was a man of ability, and his loss is deeply deplored by the community.

At a meeting of the Common Council of Boston, resolutions were unanimously adopted on the 17th, censuring the Board of Aldermen for their refusal of Faneuil Hall for Mr. Webster's use, and expressive of the gratification it would have afforded them to have heard him speak there in defence of law, order, the Constitution and the Union. The Council appointed a committee to invite Mr. Webster to address the citizens at a future date, and also to request Mr. Fillmore to visit Boston. A letter from Mr. Webster will be found on our first page.

Since the above was in type, we learn with pleasure, that the Board of Aldermen have retraced their steps in the matter of Faneuil Hall and Mr. Webster, and have unanimously joined in an invitation to him and a tender of the Hall.—Their resolutions, and a speech of Mr. Webster, will be found in the preceding page.

Unprecedented Speed.

The U. S. mail steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the 19th inst. from Liverpool, after the shortest and most remarkable passage across the Atlantic on record. She made the run from dock to dock in nine days and twenty hours! She brings no news of any importance from Europe.

The Montour Iron Rolling Mill, at Danville, has been stopped in consequence of the hands having struck for higher wages, which the employers are unable to pay in the present depressed state of the iron trade, caused by the low tariff on foreign iron. Several hundred persons have been thus thrown out of employment, and, in many instances, families deprived of support.

A negro named Brown, was stabbed on Monday evening last, at Frederick, by another negro, named Key, and expired in about 15 minutes. The murderer was arrested.

A most destructive fire occurred at Kingston, Canada, on Tuesday morning last. Upwards of forty houses, in the business part of the city, were destroyed. The loss is very heavy, but its amount cannot yet be ascertained.

A numerous gang of notorious desperadoes were arrested in Jackson county, Michigan, a few days ago, who have been for the last year or two banded together, and engaged in the most nefarious purposes that depravity could suggest. Counterfeiting, horse stealing, incendiarism, burglary, robbery, &c., were the sworn objects of this monstrous organization. One of their designs was to blow up the track and cars on the railroad by an ingeniously constructed torpedo, so arranged as to be fired by the locomotive, and to explode while the passenger cars should be over it. A plan was laid to catch them, which finally proved successful, by a man getting into the gang, and then betraying them. Thirty of these men were arrested simultaneously on the morning of the 19th, and brought in and lodged in jail at Detroit.—Among the prisoners are three Justices of the Peace, five physicians, one judge and four constables! In the house of one of them was found a variety of implements for burning buildings.

The town of Grand Gulf, (Mississippi,) was visited by a dreadful conflagration on the 16th inst. About one-fourth of the town was laid in ruins. The fire originated through accident.

The Editor of the Mobile Advertiser is informed by a friend who has just returned from the eastern counties of Mississippi, that the contest between the Unionists and Secessionists waxed warm in that section.—Old party lines are completely obliterated, and Whigs and Democrats are uniting harmoniously together to rid the country of the fell spirit of Disunionism.

A young man named Ambry Wilson, a clerk in the Post Office at Nashville, Tenn., was arrested on the 12th inst., on this charge of robbing a letter mailed for Louisville, containing \$2000 in money, and \$1600 in checks. Part of the money was discovered in circulation that evening, and was traced to young Wilson. Immediately on being arrested, he admitted his guilt.

The steamship Ohio arrived at New York on Friday, from Chagres, with 200 passengers, \$600,000 in gold dust, and \$20,000 in specie on freight.

There were four more attempts made in the Massachusetts Legislature on Wednesday, to elect a U. S. Senator. On the first three, Mr. Sumner lacked one vote, and on the fourth, he lacked four.

P. S. Sumner Elected.—On Thursday, two more ballots were had, when the second Mr. Sumner received 193 votes, just enough to elect him. He was accordingly declared elected U. S. Senator for six years. Much excitement prevailed. He was the Free Soil candidate, and his election was the result of a coalition of the Democrats and Free Soilers.

Several ladies appeared the other day in the streets of Syracuse, N. Y. in the new fashion of short dresses, and pantaloons a la Turk. It is said to look tidy and neat, and imparts to the wearer quite a sprightly and youthful appearance.

A large burthen car, belonging to John Patterson, of Mountjoy, Lancaster county, loaded with handsome queensware, took fire from the locomotive on the railroad near the Paoli, on Thursday last, and was entirely destroyed with its contents.

Jenny Lind, after a successful tour to the South and West, arrived at Wheeling on Thursday, and was expected to reach Baltimore, by the way of Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and York, on Saturday, or yesterday. Her concerts at Cincinnati averaged from \$15 to \$18,000 each. She sent \$3,000, and Mr. Barnum \$1,500, to the Mayor for the relief of the unfortunate and distressed of that city.

The Boonsboro' (Md.) paper says that the hogs are dying in that vicinity from eating locusts, which they root out of the ground and devour with avidity. Mr. Jas. Maddox, residing 3 miles from that town, lost 24 head. Many others have lost a number also.

Mr. Webster was called to Washington by telegraphic despatch, and reached that city on Saturday. He met with a most enthusiastic reception in New York and Philadelphia, as he passed through those cities. Before he left Boston, he made an eloquent reply to the invitation extended to him to speak in Faneuil Hall—which we have not room for to-day. He tells them that he cannot comply with their wishes then, but if Providence would spare his life and health, his voice shall be heard once more in that cradle of American liberty.

The large mill and storehouses of Jabez B. Mead, at Waterford, Wayne co., Michigan, among the finest in the State, were entirely destroyed by fire recently, together with a large quantity of wheat and flour. Loss \$13,000.

Diplomatic Affairs at Washington.—A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia North American furnishes the following interesting items:

As soon as the Secretary of State returns to Washington the Nicaragua question will be immediately taken up by the Cabinet.—England has committed violations of the convention so recently agreed upon and solemnly ratified by her; and the British ambassador succeeded in getting Squier's treaty with Nicaragua, with the modifications proposed by Gen. Taylor's administration, laid on the table in the Senate.

This lost ground must be recovered, or all the rights and interests of the United States in Central America will be sacrificed to Britain. There has been too much neglect or concession already. Chatfield should have been sent home when Mr. Squier was recalled.

Refusal to Release Kossuth.

Despatches were received at Washington on the 19th inst., from Mr. McCurdy, U. S. Charge at Vienna, of the date of March 29th, stating that the Austrian Government had refused the application of the Sultan for permission to release Kossuth and the Hungarian patriots, his companions, from confinement. By a compact between Austria and Turkey, the latter power was charged with and accepted the surveillance of these unfortunate exiles, numbering several hundreds; but finding the expense of their maintenance becoming burdensome, she applied to be released from the incumbency. Permission was granted in reference to all except Kossuth and eight or ten others. This decision was communicated before intelligence reached Vienna respecting the recent action of our Government. An urgent appeal will be addressed to Austria on this subject.

The Arch-Duke, the brother of the Emperor, who is to command the Austrian Navy, will visit the United States in the course of the year, to examine our public yards and modes of naval construction, and doubtless make himself acquainted with the character of our institutions, generally.

A dismembered frog, strange and shocking as it may seem, will continue to leap about for hours, without a heart, without blood, and with lacerated nerves and muscles, apparently just as well as when in its most perfect condition.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 34 to 4 50
Wheat,	1 19 to 1 20
Rye,	70 to 71
Corn,	62 to 65
Oats,	41 to 42
Ref. Cattle,	6 50 to 9 25

Married.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. R. Keller, Mr. JOHN Z. HOLLERBAUGH, to Miss HANNAH MARY, daughter of Mr. Jacob Culp—all of this place.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Thl. Rev. D. J. EYLER, of Baltimore, Va. (late of the Gettysburg Seminary), to Miss CHRISTIANA, daughter of John C. Kurtz, Esq. of Somerset, Pa.

Died.

In Littlestown, on Tuesday evening last, after a severe and painful illness, of four months, Mr. DANIEL KEEPORTS, aged about 55 years.

Near Littlestown, on the 15th inst., of typhoid fever, Mr. JOHN FORREST, aged 25 years 1 month and 2 days.

On the 16th inst., ELENORA AMELIA, infant daughter of Mr. John H. Colp, of this place.

Young Navigators.—An Irish woman of East Boston, who went out to work during one of the days of the storm, found, when she returned, that her house was partly under water. As she had left two children in the house, she was in a state of fearful anxiety. When an entrance into the house was effected, they were both found sitting in a cradle which was floating about the room.

Governor Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota, and formerly of Harrisburg, arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday from St. Paul, the capital of the Territory.—He gives a flattering account of the progress of the new Territory.

Gen. Scott left Louisville rather hurriedly for New Orleans, owing, it was thought, to the movements for a second Cuba expedition.

Half a Million in Gold Dust.—The steamship Cherokee arrived at New York on Sunday from Chagres, with a full complement of passengers, and about half a million of gold dust on freight.

WHIG BOROUGH MEETING.

The Whigs of the Borough are requested to meet at the house of J. L. TAYLOR, TOMORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to nominate a Ticket to be supported at the May Election. By order of the Executive Committee. April 25.

The Ones Merited.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED AT HAMERSLY'S GROCERY & VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of every variety of GROCERIES,

including prime Rio Coffee, N. Orleans crushed sugar, N. Sugar-house and Syrup Molasses, Tea, Dutch Salt, extra pure Sarsaparilla, Peppercorn, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Mustard, Rice, Fresh Macaroni, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pickles, Crackers of different kinds, including water, butter, soda, Medford, &c.; also,

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS, Candles, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Nuts, Cocoa-nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Almonds, &c. Also, the best assortment of

QUEEN'S WARE,

ever opened in Gettysburg, embracing everything in the Queensware line, from common to best China, Britannia-ware, Glass-ware, together with a large variety of

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

such as Cedar-ware, Tubs, Baskets, Buckets, Door Mats, Brooms, Bed covers, Grain and Manure Forks, Shovels, Nails of all sizes, Knives and Forks, Chains, Spoons, Brushes, Andirons, Lead, Powder and Shot—with a little of every thing in the variety line.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber invites a call at his establishment on the North-west Corner of the Diamond, as he feels assured he can furnish goods at prices that cannot be beat.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Gettysburg, April 25.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 27th day of May next, viz:

324. The first and final account of Jacob Wisler, Administrator of the estate of Christian Stoen, deceased.

325. The second and final account of George Kersher, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Kuntz, deceased.

326. The first and final account of Reuben Harman, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Harman, deceased.

327. The first account of Josiah Baumgartner, Administrator of the estate of Peter Grabs, deceased.

328. The first and final account of Robert Elden, Executor of the last will and testament of Charles Decker, deceased.

329. The first account of Jacob Wolf, Administrator of the estate of John Wolf, deceased.

330. The first and final account of Samuel Hofst, Administrator of the estate of Juliana Sowers, deceased.

331. The first and final account of Dr. Joseph A. Shorb, acting Executor of Dr. Ephraim Davis, deceased.

332. The first and final account of John Troup, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Troup, deceased.

333. The first and final account of George Will and Mary Keller, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Keller, deceased.

334. The first and final account of John E. Spangler, Administrator of the estate of Sarah Casari, deceased.

335. The first account of Frederick Colehouse, Administrator of the estate of John Reck, deceased.

336. The second account of John Louch and Daniel Groscock, Executors of the last will and testament of John Geiz, deceased.

337. The first account of Jacob Mark, Guardian of Adeline Binsman.

338. The first and final account of Daniel Wolf, Administrator of the estate of Barbara Wolf, deceased.

339. The account of John Baker, Trustee for sale of certain Real Estate of James Rhea, deceased.

340. The further and final account of Mary C. Yenowine, Administratrix of George Yenowine, deceased—settled by Samuel Hoffman, Administrator of Mary C. Yenowine, deceased.

341. The first account of Moses Smith and Daniel Geiselman, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Reiff, deceased.

342. The second account of James J. Willis, Administrator of the estate of Paul Sowers, deceased.

343. The first and final account of William H. Wright, Administrator of the estate of Wm. Thomas, deceased.

344. The first and final account of Samuel J. Shorb, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Kuhn, deceased.

345. The account of Benjamin Landis, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Stoen, deceased.

346. The account of Thomas McCleary, one of the Administrators of the estate of Wm. Sadler, deceased—settled by Wm. R. Sadler, Administrator of the estate of Thomas McCleary, deceased.

347. The second and final account of Maxwell Shields and Samuel Knox, Trustees for the sale of real estate of Samuel Knox, deceased.

348. The first and final account of Wm. W. Paxton, Executor of the last will and testament of Barbara Leifer, deceased.

349. The first and final account of Benjamin Dearbold, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Beshley, deceased.

350. The second account of James Wahler, Administrator of the estate of George Kallreider, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

April 25, 1851.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County. The Grand Inquest, inquiring in and for the County of Adams, at April Sessions, 1851—

Respectfully present to your Honors, that the Public Houses licensed by your Honors as Inns and Taverns in said County, are, as a general matter, kept open on the Sabbath day, and in many of them Drinking is permitted, and Liquors are given out on that day, contrary to the laws of the State.

By order of the Grand Jury, JOHN ELDER, Foreman. April 22, 1851.

ACT OF ASSEMBLY, PASSED IN 1705.

II. Sect. 5. All persons who are found drinking and tipping in ale-houses, taverns, or other public house or place, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or any part thereof, shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay one shilling and sixpence to any constable that shall demand the same, for the use of the poor; and all constables are hereby empowered, and, by virtue of their office, required to search public houses, and places suspected to entertain such tipplers, and them, when found, quietly to disperse; but in case of refusal, to bring the persons so refusing before the next justice of the peace, who may commit such offenders to the stocks, or bind them to their good behavior, as to him shall seem requisite. And the keepers of such ale-houses, taverns, or other public house or place, as shall countenance or tolerate any such practices, being convicted thereof by the view of a single magistrate, his own confession, or the proof of one or more credible witnesses, shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay ten shillings, to be recovered as and for the uses aforesaid.

April 28.

Laying of a Corner-stone.

THE Corner Stone of a NEW CHURCH, in ARENDSVILLE, Adams county, to be used for worship by the German Reformed and Lutheran Congregations, will be laid on Thursday the 10th of May next. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day. There will be preaching in the English and German languages. The public generally are invited to attend.

April 28.

SOMETHING NEW!

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond, (old stand of J. H. SKELLY) the most choice selection of

CLOTHES.

ever offered in this place, embracing French Black, Blue, Blue-black, Green, Olive and Brown. Also, French, Doe-skin and Fancy

CASSIMERES,

Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Linen for Coats and Pantalons, &c., whilst their assortment of

FANCY VESTINGS,

is decidedly of the richest kind. Their TRIMMINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpaca, Silk Serge, plain Silk, Muslin, &c. They are also getting up a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All the above will be disposed of at the lowest living rates, for Cash or Country Produce—to prove which they only ask a call.

COMMUNICATIONS.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig County Committee, held April 22d, 1851, at the office of their chairman, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1st. That it be and it is hereby recommended to the Whig voters of the several Townships and Townships in the County, when they assemble to select Delegates to represent them in County Conventions, called to nominate candidates to be supported at the general elections: that they first decide, by ballot or otherwise, which of the persons, announced as seeking a nomination for any office, is the choice of their Borough or Township; and after expressing their wish in relation to any office to be filled, they then proceed to select two persons to represent them in the County Convention, and carry out the wishes of the Township or Borough, as expressed by the votes of the meeting. And it is further recommended, that upon the certificate which the officers of the meeting give to the Delegates, showing their appointment, there be added the instructions the meeting gives in favor of any candidate for any office—said certificate to be filed in the Convention, as the credentials of the Delegates.

2d. That in Conventions hereafter to be called to nominate Whig Tickets, the voting in Convention for the selection of all candidates, *be vice voce*—the vote to be taken by calling the list of Delegates, and each Delegate naming for whom he votes.

3d. That hereafter no Delegate attending any such Convention, be named or nominated as a candidate to fill any office for which a candidate is to be selected by that Convention.

4th. That the County Convention for the present year be held on the 20th day of May next—the election of Delegates in the Townships to be on the preceding Saturday.

RAIL-ROAD MASS MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Adams county assembled at the Court-house on Tuesday last, and organized by selecting the following officers:

President—Wm. R. Sadler.
Vice Presidents—Samuel Miller, John Brough, George Schryock, Geo. Dearloff, John Musselman, son, James Wilson, Samuel Diller, John Pfoutz, Isaac E. Wieman, Dr. D. Horner, Wm. Morrison, Jacob Griest, Daniel Markley, W. D. Himes, Joseph Fink, Robt. M. Hutcheson, Jos. Barker, James Dickson, Dr. D. Gilbert, Robert M. Iheny, Henry Myers.

Secretaries—D. A. Buehler, H. J. Stahl, R. G. Harper, Samuel Knox, Robert M. Curdy.
The object of the meeting having been stated in a few pertinent remarks by D. M. CONAUGHY, Esq., on motion, a committee, consisting of D. M. Conaughy, Esq., Col. James D. Paxton, and Col. James M. Lenny, was appointed to wait on the Hon. JAMES COOPER, Hon. DANIEL DUNKEE, and JOHN EVANS, Esq., with a request to address the meeting.

Messrs. COOPER and DUNKEE responded to the invitation, and addressed the meeting for more than an hour in earnest advocacy of Internal Improvements, and of the propriety of the citizens of Adams county making a vigorous effort to place themselves in connection with the great commercial emporium, by means of Railroad communication.

Hon. GEORGE SNYDER also responded to a call of the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, after which the meeting adjourned—the Commissioners named in the Railroad Charter retiring to the Grand Jury room, to make arrangements for organization, and opening of subscription books.

"The Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company."

The Managers of this Company met in Gettysburg April 21st, 1851, and organized said Company by electing the following officers:

SAMUEL MILLER, President.
JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jr., Vice President.
DAVID A. BUEHLER, Secretary.
A. R. STEVENSON, Treasurer.
Executive Committee—ROBT. M. CURDY, ANDREW HEINTZEMAN, JACOB KING.

The act of incorporation requires that no policy may issue until insurances have been applied for to the amount of \$50,000. The operations of the Company are confined within the County of Adams.

Persons wishing to have their property insured, are notified to apply *without delay*, to either of the officers or managers of the Company, that the requisite amount may be speedily applied for and policies be issued. The Managers named in the Charter are:

Moutfry Township—Joseph Fink.
Oxford—Peter Diehl.
Cumberland—Robert M. Curdy.
Lattimore—Jacob Griest.
Huntington—Wm. Gardner.
Butler—John Hancock.
Franklin—Andrew Heintzeman.
Reading—Henry A. Picking.
Liberty—John Musselman, Jr.
Hamilton—Bernard Hildebrand.
Berwick—Joseph R. Henry.
Conowingo—John Busby.
Stralton—Jacob King.
Mendenhall—Wm. B. Wilson.
Union—Amos Lester.
Hamilton—Jacob Hildebrand.
Borough—Samuel Miller, A. R. Stevenson, D. A. Buehler, A. B. Kartz, J. B. Danner.

It is desirable that the Managers report the applications to either of the officers, at the earliest possible date, that Policies may be immediately prepared and issued.

SAMUEL MILLER, Pres't.

D. A. BUEHLER, Sec'y.

Ingratious Robbery.—"The scoundrel" of London do perpetrate robberies with singular ingenuity and address, and appear never to be at fault. A lady alighted at the bank, and entering the vestibule, presented a check to the paying teller, receiving in return a large amount in bank notes, which she deposited in her purse, and returned to the carriage. Just as she had taken her seat, a gentleman came down the steps of the bank, without hat, wearing spectacles, and having a pen behind his ear. "Madam," said he, "we have forgotten to take the number of these notes. Will you allow me to take them off?" She handed him the notes, and he ascended the steps of the bank, and entered the building. The lady having waited some time, finally returned to the bank, and learned that no person had been authorized to ask for the notes.

Awful Earthquake.

Whole Cities Destroyed, with Great Loss of Life.—Accounts from Malta announce a succession of earthquakes which have been felt, as well at Malta, a town of Naxos, in Asiatic Turkey, as at Samoson, a seaport in the Black Sea, within the same province, and at the Island of Rhodes, situate at the entrance of the Gulf of Mæri, attended at the first mentioned place and its immediate vicinity with great destruction of life and property. The first shock was felt on the 28th of February, between five and half-past five, P. M., when at Rhodes, the upper part of the castle, which is at the entrance of the town, fell with an awful crash, overwhelming the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, whilst the tower of Arroy's Kule, which commands the entrance of the harbor, and several other parts of the fortifications sustained great injury, as did likewise many dwelling-houses, some of which were shaken to their very foundations on the rock, others cracked throughout. The oscillations were from west to east.

At Mæri, on the main land, and its immediate neighborhood, the consequences have been most disastrous and heart-rending. The whole of the houses, dwellings, and stores lately erected in the town, have been leveled to the ground, fissures have been formed in the very streets, from which bituminous vapors exude continually, all suffocating the inhabitants; many springs have dried up, whilst in arid localities new ones have gushed out, changing the whole features of the earth's surface. The town of Levisy, which contained 1,500 houses, has not one left standing, and no less than 600 human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins, which number would have been awfully augmented had the shock been after nightfall, when the inhabitants retire to their homes after the labors of the day. The village of Chiorge has nearly met with the same fate, the upper part of a huge mountain having fallen into, and blocked up the small port of Klongik, overwhelming all the dwellings round about its base. Another village, more inland, has been buried from the fall, in opposite directions, of two hills, between which it was situated.

The survivors at Mæri, alarmed by the repeated shocks which were still occurring for five days after, though of a much slighter nature, had fled for safety on board small crafts and fishing boats, carrying with them what property they could from time to time dig out from beneath the ruins of the store-houses, most of which has been removed to Sinis, Rhodes, and other islands.

Terrible Affair.

The Cordon (La) Argus, of the 15th, gives us the details of a terrible affair that occurred in Harrison county, on Thursday night week. On that day, a man, named John Hanausan, moved into a house near Elizabeth, in Posey township, and invited one of his neighbors to a spree or house-warming. He was seen about 8 o'clock, in liquor, and it is supposed that a portion of the family—consisting of John Hanausan, his wife and six children, Mrs. O'Donnell, Patrick Slave, one adult person, name unknown, and one child of John O'Donnell, deceased—went asleep under the influence of liquor. While asleep, the house, by some means, caught fire, and the roof falling in, every one of the inmates, twelve in number, met with a horrible death.

The Argus says:

"The spectacle presented to the persons who first reached the scene of the disaster was horrible and distressing in the extreme. No sound was heard save the hissing of the fire and the crash of falling timbers, every member of the family having already expired; but through the burning chimneys of the house, the bystanders could discern the still unconscious bodies of the occupants. There lay the mother with the body of her dead infant still clasped to her bosom, to which the little sufferer had clung in the last agonies of this horrible death, the bright flames shooting even from the eye-sockets of the unfortunate mother. A sad, sad house-warming it proved to be indeed. The charred remains of eleven persons have been found amid the ruins, whilst it is known that one child is lost, whose remains have not been discovered."

Melancholy Death.

We have been informed of a melancholy death, which occurred under circumstances of a very peculiar character, in Manheim, Lancaster county. It appears that Mrs. Fritz, of that place, attempted to elude a small child of hers, who probably had done something to merit punishment, very slightly with a small switch. The child began to cry violently, became much excited, placed its hands to its mouth, and checked respiration, which it had often done before. During this fit of passion, it fell upon the floor, where the mother left it, supposing the child would recover from its fit. The mother shortly afterwards returned to her child, and upon taking it up she found she had come too late—death had snatched the child from the family circle. What a melancholy instance of death! We sincerely sympathize with the afflicted parents, knowing very well the habit among children of holding their breath, when vexed. This, however, is the most melancholy effect of such habits, we have ever heard of.

Great Fire.—\$70,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.—The village of Palmer depot, near Springfield, Mass., was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. Loss \$70,000. Insurance about \$25,000. The fire broke out in a building owned by Elisha Converse, and occupied by M. C. Manger, as a general dry goods and grocery store. From this building it spread in each direction, involving the North all the buildings in the row, and on the south, the Palmer Hotel and the Nassawanne House, the latter one of the largest and finest hotels in Western Massachusetts. The lower floor of the building was occupied by stores. Messrs. Shaw estimate their loss on their building and furniture at \$20,000, on which there is an insurance of \$15,000.

Woman by the Barrel.—Captain White of the British Baggage Express, which arrived at Charleston, S. C., on Sunday week, from Liverpool, states that when four days out he observed two females concealed in barrels, in which they had been clandestinely rolled into the vessel, and subsequently came aboard the ship, and were discovered.

Among the list of patents granted last week we find one to Thomas J. Sloan, of New York, for apparatus for setting up tea pins."

Cheering Prospect—Pennsylvania Canal and R. R. Tolls.

We are indebted to the Harrisburg American for the following comparative statement of receipts at the State Treasury from Canal and Railroad tolls for the months of December, 1849, and January, February and March, 1850, and the corresponding months of the present fiscal year, commencing December 1, 1850, as follows:

December, 1849,	\$15,102 28
January, 1850,	48,415 25
February, "	30,828 43
March, "	97,162 67
	\$221,513 63
December, 1850,	\$80,889 53
January, 1851,	43,791 72
February, "	36,557 96
March, "	143,958 18
	\$418,197 41
	\$221,513 63

Increase over last year,

The entire receipts at the treasury from this source for the whole of last year was \$713,848 16. At the above rate of increase throughout the present year, they will reach \$2,000,000.

Railroad Iron.

The ships Robert Parker, Eli Whitney and Georgia, arrived in this country on the 9th inst., from Newport, Wales, with 10,588 rails for the Central Railroad Company.

This is another specimen of the operation of the Tariff of '46. A beautiful tariff it is indeed! How admirably it protects American labor! How conveniently it permits British iron to be imported to the great detriment of the Farmers, Manufacturers, and Laborers of the country. And this iron is intended for the Central Railroad in Pennsylvania—a State rich in resources—rich in capital—rich in the industry and enterprise of her sons; but notwithstanding this, we are compelled to witness the humiliating spectacle of seeing our raw material lie dormant in the earth—our iron works suspended—our laborers out of employment, merely because the locomotives enacted a tariff, which, while it is encouraging the production of foreign countries, is striking a death-blow to ours! For ourselves we cannot help but feel sad in the midst of such a state of things. It is degrading to the American people, that they are thus made dependent upon Great Britain for one of the most important articles, and one for which we have all the means to manufacture—and dishonorable to those whose treacherous and fraudulent action, a few years ago, sullied the country with the iniquitous Tariff of 1846!

We want the workmen of the country to understand that three-fourths of iron is made up of labor, and that by this single importation, they have been deprived of labor—of means for maintaining their families—to the amount of \$7,491. And yet the party through whose instrumentality this measure has been enacted, claim to be the especial friends of the workmen! We have here given a practical demonstration of that friendship, and those who will examine carefully into the matter for themselves, will find that they never made a greater mistake than when they confided in the Democratic party as their friend.—*Lat. Union.*

Arrival of Mr. Webster.—His Speech to the Bostonians, &c.

Boston, April 22d, 10 P. M.—Mr. Webster arrived here to-day, and was greeted by an immense concourse of people, who escorted him to the Liverpool House. In compliance with long continued calls, he made a speech, in which he expressed his gratification at meeting the citizens of Boston, and congratulated them upon the passing away of the recent convulsions, and showed the analogy between occurrences in the natural and political world, which, after their agitation is over, leave calm and sunshine behind them.

He expressed, further, his gratitude for the kindnesses they and their fathers had shown him, and stated that whatever good he had done was owing to their constant support and friendship. He also congratulated them that the events of the past year had placed the country under happier auspices. We see clearer, and feel more assurance of the perpetuity of our institutions. He then went on to speak, at considerable length, of the character of our institutions, their advantages, &c.

Great enthusiasm prevails.

Public Sentiment in New York.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the President of the "American Anti-Slavery Society," has issued a bulletin informing its members that the annual meeting of that Society to take place the ensuing month will be held at Syracuse, New York. Hereafter, he says, these meetings have been uniformly held in the city of New York, but that now "no meeting-house or hall in that great city can be procured, either for the love of liberty or for gold, for the accommodation of the Society." Neither in the adjacent city of Brooklyn can any suitable building be obtained for this purpose.

Agribusiness. which has hitherto been a very subordinate interest in California, now bids fair to assume its proper position in relation to a wealthy and prosperous community. The high prices of agricultural produce of all kinds have induced large numbers to undertake the cultivation of the earth, and the fertile lands of the river bottoms and valleys are being rapidly settled by industrious and energetic farmers. As an evidence of the forwardness of the season, the beauty of the climate, and the fertility of the soil, may be mentioned that on the first day of March there were thirty-five acres of barley only a few miles distant from San Francisco, which averaged ten inches in height. New potatoes have also been dug and brought to San Francisco on the 1st of March.

John Griffith, aged 16 years, in the employ of Mr. John Moore, of Lancaster, was found dead, suspended under the overhanging of the barn by a rope or strap passing under his jaw, close to his throat and upward by his ears, with his arms outstretched; general appearance indicating an accidental death, caused by trying an experiment. He was buried at Sweden Church, Montgomery county, on Thursday last. He had been present at a private dance on hanging, a day or two previous.

An Egyptian Newspaper.—There is small one published in Egypt—a small monthly sheet, in the Arabic language, at four dollars a year. It is devoted mainly to a glorification of the powers that be, and every one in the employment of the Pasha is obliged to subscribe for it.

Supremacy of the Law in Ohio.

The fact that no violation or attempt to resist the Fugitive Law has occurred in the State of Ohio, where hostility to slavery in the abstract is almost universal, must be considered highly creditable to the intelligence of the People of that State, and their understanding of their duty as citizens to respect the Laws of the United States as constitutional obligations.

At the opening of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Ohio, on the 16th inst., Mr. Justice McLean, besides other remarks, congratulated the jury that no violation or infraction of the law relating to the recalculation of fugitives from service had taken place within this State. He remarked that this fact spoke well for the character of the citizens of Ohio. He trusted that no forcible interference with the requirements or operation of that law would at any time be exhibited within the State. If the law were objectionable, let it be remedied by the ballot box. Forcible resistance should not be countenanced; it should be promptly discouraged and frowned down. Such a mode of redress has no sanction, and can have no sanction, from the institutions or morals of the country. It tends alike to the subversion of all order, and the destruction of all the securities of our social existence.—*Nat. Intell.*

The Southern Storm which recently passed through portions of Georgia and Alabama, was very destructive in its character. The *Macon* (Ga.) papers state that it made terrible work with the plantations in that neighborhood, the wind blowing a perfect tornado, and prostrating trees, fences, &c., destroying young corn, and making a perfect ruin wherever it prevailed. The farmers and planters suffered severely. The Sandersville Central Georgian gives a similar account of the destruction in that region. That paper says:

Trees of all size were uprooted, fences carried entirely away—some parts of which will never be found—fodder stacks swept off, and some of it carried for miles, and even large pine logs, which had lain until they were half buried in the earth, were raised from their beds and removed. Proportionally no lives were lost, so far as we have learned, although many hair-breadth escapes might be related. One young man, finding the house in which he was in going to pieces, sprung from it, and was whirled by the wind some distance into a peach tree, to his great relief, for a moment, he was blown up. Losing his hold of this, he was swept on into another, to which he clung until the storm had passed. It is impossible to estimate the damage sustained by those who have suffered most, but it is very heavy.

A letter dated Lee county, Geo., April 11th, contains the following: For about an hour it blew a perfect hurricane, uprooting trees, tearing down fences, &c., in its course. The rain fell in torrents and so saturated the earth as to render it unfit to receive seed.

The subject is from the Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer:

From all accounts the rain last night was one of the heaviest and most extensive that has fallen for a number of years. Every where around, for hundreds of miles, it seems to have poured down its wrath in something like unbroken sheets, swelling the streams, flooding and washing away the farms, and playing sad havoc with the mills, bridges and factories. We doubt whether, for the duration of the storm, more water ever fell on this city. For three or four hours the elements were in a constant blaze, the thunder rolled in unceasing peals, and the rain descended as if it would drive things into the very earth. The next morning was calm and cloudless, and it looked almost unnatural to see the rapidly rising river, as it swelled and rushed onward to the Bay. But it is all past now. Our farmers have suffered immensely in every section from whence we have heard. Our manufacturing friends have been seriously injured by breaks in their water works. In short, the calamity has more or less affected every body. It is true that our river was not so high by ten or twelve feet as it was in 1841, yet the sudden rise, giving little opportunity to save property exposed to loss, has occasioned an amount of damage hitherto unknown in this section of the State.

Robbery and Supposed Murder.—The Troy Whig relates that a Mr. Samuel Neal went to Albany, on Tuesday last, to draw certain pension moneys due him, which having done he started homeward, passing over the Railroad Bridge at Troy, while waiting at the depot he fell into conversation with an individual, and subsequently left with him on his way home. Late in the afternoon he was found in a dying state, a short distance below the Troy Depot, from the effects of poison. The pension money he had received was missing, but the sum of \$350, which he had in another pocket, was not taken. The implicated person is in custody, though his name is withheld for the present.

A Melancholy Spectacle.—Yesterday evening the train of cars from Cleveland brought several convicts from that city to the penitentiary. Among the rest were three or four boys, who have been sentenced for years, in the very morning of their days, to the walls of a prison, for heinous crimes against society. One boy was a little over ten years of age, two others were only a little older; and as they rattled their manacles, and hobbled about the cars to the omnibus, they laughed about their awkward fix and looked hardened, and indifferent to the terrible punishment awaiting them. The sight was sickening. And yet, how many parents are permitting their young children to run at large at all hours of the night, without any restraint, thus imbibing habits, that sooner or later will bring them to the same end.—*Columbus (Ohio) Journal of Tuesday.*

New Born Infant Thrown from a Railroad Car.—Early on Friday morning, some persons employed near the railroad, a little west of Vienna, in Ontario county, found a new born infant lying in the ditch by the side of the track. The infant had just passed, and it was evident that the child had been born in the cars and thrown out to perish. At first it appeared to be dead, but soon gave signs of life. A physician was procured, and the child was humanely cared for by Mr. Cass, the track superintendent, and his lady, but the injury it had received caused its death in a few hours.—*Rockester American.*

The total number of immigrants which arrived at New York during the last week, was 17,296.

New York Legislature.

Eleven Democratic Senators resigned.—Legislature adjourned.

It is seldom an American Journalist is called upon to record a more high-handed effort of a minority to overthrow the will of the majority, than was perpetrated on the 17th instant by eleven members of the N. Y. Senate. A bill was before that body providing for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, which these senators regarded, or pretended to regard, as unconstitutional. Perceiving that it was likely to pass, they sent in their resignations, by which the Senate was left without the constitutional quorum required for the passage of the bill. As no further business could be done until all the vacancies were filled, both Houses adjourned *sine die*, after requesting the Governor to call an extra Session. This he will be compelled to do as the appropriation bills were not passed.

We believe this is the first instance in any of the United States, where the assumed unconstitutionality of a measure was made the pretext for a resignation. The voice and vote of a Legislature are all that have hitherto been deemed necessary to arrest an unconstitutional bill. If these failed, the remedy was found in the courts. The minority of the N. Y. Senate have set a different precedent, and one which looks very revolutionary in its tendencies. If a minority, whenever it may suit the whims of those who compose it, can thus prevent the will of the majority from being carried into effect, the first principles of a republican government are overturned, and the rule of an oligarchy, by whatever name it may be called, takes its place.

Dignified Proceeding.—The Cincinnati City Council is equally divided between the Whigs and Locofocos, and, of course, there is a tug for the offices in its gift. Each party appointed a conference committee, and when these compromisers met, the Locofocos proposed to toss up coppers to decide who should have the President. There were four officers to be chosen, and the Whigs declined the toss up, but offered to take any two of the officers and give their opponents the other two. The Locofocos refused this offer, and persisted in the proposal to toss up for the President, and so the compromise failed.

Germany remains in a quiet, but unsettled state. The Germans are a calculating, thoughtful people, and consider a project well before they adopt it. The difficulties which they labor under are inseparably connected with their system of government, and without a radical change in that, they can never assume a rank among the nations of the earth, to which their position and energy of character entitle them. They are a great people; but divided are comparatively powerless. Cut up into petty States and principalities, each independent of the rest, but anxious to enjoy the blessings of united government, they present a spectacle which should be at once a lesson and a warning to the people of this country.

Wagon Trains Burnt on the Prairies.—The Lexington (Mo.) Express states that on the 22d ult., near Chateau's Island, on the Arkansas river, a train of twenty-eight wagons, belonging to Messrs. Brown, Russell & Co., and laden with government stores for Santa Fe, was destroyed by fire, with all the contents. The teamsters, it seems, quarrelled with the Pawnee Indians, and the latter revenged themselves by setting the prairie on fire. The teamsters had seen the fire approaching on the prairie, but being encamped, and the grass so much beaten down by the stock around the corral that the teamsters thought themselves safe. The high wind, however, carried the fire to a considerable distance, and the wagons being dry, took fire and burnt rapidly.

The Jews in China.—The Hong Kong, China, Mail states that two Chinese Christians, who were sent out from Shanghai on the 13th November last, by direction of the Jews' Society of London, returned after an absence of 56 days, bringing authentic advices respecting the tribe of Jews who had been known for 200 years past to reside at Kaifung-fu, the ancient capital of Kobiann province, in the interior of China. The emissaries found both Mohammedans and Jews there, the latter poverty-stricken and degraded, their synagogues in a state of dilapidation, and the distinguishing symbols of their religion nearly extinct. The books of their religion nearly extinct. The books of their religion, written in a small square character on sheep skin, are, however, still preserved, though for many years they have been seen by no one able to read them. The emissaries brought away eight Hebrew manuscripts, besides copies of inscriptions on some stone tablets.

A Persevering Lover.—A young man in Washington city, who entertained an affection for a lady, which was not reciprocated, endeavored to affect an entrance to the house by getting down the chimney. For this effort he was put in jail for a short period. Since his release he was again arrested for attempting to enter the house again, by picking the lock. This unbridled mode of making his way into a lady's abode is as novel as it is likely to prove unsuccessful.

Fatal Charge of Murder.—A man named Moss, of Allegheny county, Pa., recently disappeared from his home. The contradictory stories told by his wife, and some suspicious circumstances against a man named Hume (k), led to the arrest of both of them on a charge of murder. Within a few days, Moss, the supposed husband and murderer, has returned home in good health, having nearly been on a visit to Ohio.

Fatal Accident on the Railroad at Geneva.—A telegraphic dispatch from Albany says that a terrible collision had taken place on the railroad near Geneva. While the express train was waiting for the accommodation train, it was run into by the latter in full speed, smashing five cars to atoms and badly maiming four persons, viz: Isaac T. Riley, confidential clerk of Com'g & Co., who had both legs smashed, one of which was deemed necessary to amputate, and he died after the operation; S. B. Scott, Kenosha, Wisconsin, both legs smashed; Mr. Perre, Milwaukee, do; another, name not known, was thrown from the car and seriously wounded; his life is despaired of. The accident was caused by the carelessness of the switch tender.

Palace Burnt.—A fire at Constantinople, lately, destroyed a splendid winter palace belonging to Mehmet Ali Pasha, brother-in-law of the Sultan. The loss is calculated at \$750,000.

ALL RIGHT AGAIN AT BOSTON.

From the Boston Courier of April 22.

The Mayor and Aldermen have at length set themselves right in the matter of Faneuil Hall and Mr. Webster, and likewise in relation to the invitation to the President of the United States to become a guest of this city. The Board, by a unanimous vote, resolved to "concur with the Common Council in raising a joint committee to tender to the Hon. Daniel Webster, in the name of the City Council, an invitation to meet and address his fellow-citizens at such time as he may elect, and to grant the use of Faneuil Hall for that purpose." The Board declares by another resolution, also passed unanimously, that they "do not yield to the other branch in feelings of regard and respect for Millard Fillmore, the President of the United States; and from the moment that his disposition to visit New England was made known to them, they have been, and are, willing and desirous to afford him a proof of their respectful consideration, by uniting with the Common Council in inviting him, in the name of the citizens, to the city of Boston, at such time as may be most agreeable to him." They therefore "unanimously concur in the order of March 5th last, and order that the whole Board be joined to the committee appointed by the Common Council in reference to the same."

It is to be hoped that this will correct all erroneous impressions which have gone abroad with regard to the feelings in this city toward Mr. Webster and the President.—Boston now speaks with one voice, as she should, and there can be no mistake as to how she stands.

On Tuesday, the date of the foregoing publication, the fact being known that the Hon. Daniel Webster had become a guest of the city of Boston, a large number of citizens waited upon him, and expressed the desire of the multitude to hear him.

A numberless crowd assembled in front of the Lever House, this morning, when the venerated and honored statesman appeared on the balcony, amidst the deafening shouts of the mass, and addressed them as follows:

Fellow-citizens of Boston:—You rather take me by surprise, this morning, but it is a very agreeable surprise. I am as much pleased to see your cheerful and satisfied faces as I am to see again the face of that luminary which shines out from the heavens above; and if, gentlemen, you are half so glad to see me as I am to meet you, there is at this moment a great quantity of happiness and good feeling in Bowdoin Square. (Applause.)

Gentlemen—A long and violent convulsion of the elements has passed away, and the heaven and skies the sunbeams upon us. There is often an analogy between occurrences in the natural and political world, and sometimes political agitations, like the elemental pass-aways, bringing after them sunshine, joy, and gladness. May it be so now!

I greet you as citizens of Boston, I welcome you—I offer you my heart and hand, with the deepest gratitude for what you and your fathers have done for me from the days of my early manhood, when I came from the North to throw myself among you to partake of your fortunes, for good or evil, to the end of my life.

I am not vain enough to suppose, fellow-citizens, that I have done any essential service to my country in my day and generation; if I have so done, however little or however much it may be, I owe it mainly to the constant, warm, unwavering friendship and support of the people of Boston.

I am bound the way of all the earth. I shall ere long follow your fathers and my fathers to my last home; but while I live and breathe, and while I have the power of language and thought, while my heart beats or my tongue moves, I shall feel and I shall speak of Boston as the cherished object of my public, political, and I may say, friendly regard.

Gentlemen, you do not expect to hear from me to-day any discourse. I came to see you and you came to see me. It is not an occasion for the discussion of any political topics. You do not expect me to detain you from your affairs while I rehearse any opinions of my own, or state the ground of those opinions. But let me congratulate you, and let me ask you to congratulate me, that the events of the last year or two have placed us under better auspices.

We see clearer; we breathe freer; we feel a new assurance that our political institutions—the rich blessing and inheritance which we derived from our fathers—will endure—be perpetual—be immortal;—our institutions on earth can be immortal.

Yes, fellow-citizens, the youngest of our children will grow up to manhood in the proud feeling that they are born to an inheritance of imperishable liberty, in the United States of America, and in their ancient and beloved—I say beloved and to be always venerated under all circumstances—beloved and venerated Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

My fellow-citizens, we need not be too much self-satisfied; but after all, while there among you at this moment, that would change his political and social condition for that which befalls the inhabitants or residents of any other country under the wide scope of the canopy that is over us?

Where would you go with the satisfaction that you would have under the institutions of your country? Where could you enjoy political power which is so universally discriminated in popular principles? Here every citizen feels he is a man. If he is one of the governed he is also one of the governors, and he has a voice in every transaction of public policy and national concern.

Let others say what they will—let others commend what they please—let them like either a more royal, a more despotic, or a more democratic form of government. For myself, and I believe I may speak for you—we are satisfied with our constitution as a people of the United States, and citizens of Massachusetts, living under a free, popular and glorious representative government, which makes us favored all over the world.

Gentlemen, let us despair of nothing in behalf of our country. We see it growing in prosperity; we shall see that the patriotism of the community—the great principle of love of liberty, and we might add, and I would add, without the emphasis, that I can point out of my heart, the love of Union—let us keep us together. (Applause.) If I had ten thousand voices, and I could speak so to be heard here and on the shores of the Pacific—if I could gather around me the whole of this vast nation—I would say—fellow citizens—Union! Union! Union! now and forever. (Tremendous cheering.)

What are all these petty distinctions?—What are all these cavils and questions and sectional quarrels? They are not the dust in the balance—they are not fit to inhabit the heart of a true American. For the heart of a true American embraces his whole country, and if it is not big enough for that, he had better tear it out and throw it from his bosom. (Great applause.)

I have said, gentlemen, that the little I have done—if I have done anything—is mainly attributable to the support which you, and your brothers and your fathers have given me, here in the city of Boston. I am not ungrateful for it; as I found you in times past, I find you now; and I am sure I shall continue to find you. And let me say to you, let me entreat you this day, to deliver it to your children what I say—that, as Boston found me thirty years ago, she finds me to-day, without a variation or shadow of change; and I shall go to the grave, full of the deep gratitude which I cherish for her, and her support of me in my political course thus far through life. (Applause.)

Gentlemen—I bid you an affectionate adieu. By the blessing of God, I shall see you again, under circumstances, it may be, that will enable me to express somewhat at large my opinions upon the

